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A New Genus and Two New Species of Mexican Elaphidionini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The species herein described were encountered in the course of a National Science Foundation sponsored research project on North American Cerambycidae (Grant G-19959). The material involved in the present study was made available by G. Byers, University of Kansas; E. F. Gilmour, Doncaster, England; and P. Vaurie, American Museum of Natural History.

PSEUDANEFLUS Chemsak and Linsley, new genus

Moderate-sized, subcylindrical. Integument shining; pubescence sparse to dense, depressed, erect, or recurved. Head sparsely punctate; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate; antennae eleven segmented, segments somewhat flattened, carinate, third to fifth subequal in length, third to seventh spinose at apex, spine of third segment very prominent, recurved, almost twice the length of spine of fourth segment, eleventh segment appendiculate; palpi subequal in length, apical segments expanded; genae produced into a broad spine apically. Pronotum longer than broad, widest at middle, impressed basally, not tuberculate laterally, disk finely, sparsely punctate with a median, glabrous callus; prosternal process arcuate posteriorly, broadly expanded at apex, coxal cavities closed behind, not angulate externally; intermediate coxal cavities closed to epimeron. Elytra bicostate, apices emarginate, angles spiniform. Femora slender, without apical spines; tibiae carinate.

Type species: *Pseudaneflus auricomis* Chemsak and Linsley

The affinities of this genus appear to be with the group of genera near *Aneflus*. It differs from that genus by the very long spine of the third antennal segment, the apically produced genae, the broadly expanded intercoxal process of the prosternum, and the non-rugose pronotal disk. From *Megapsyrassa* it may be distinguished by the spinose elytral apices, the closed front coxal cavities, and the punctate and/or pubescent pronotum. Two species are known to us. They may be separated as follows:

- Pubescence of elytra golden, short, appressed, dense except for subglabrous costae, long erect hairs arranged in rows along costae; pronotum minutely punctate, densely clothed with fine appressed hairs at sides. Length, 25 mm. Yucatan.....**auricomis**
- Pubescence of elytra white, not dense, recurved, without an intermixture of long erect hairs; pronotum moderately coarsely punctate, sparsely pubescent. Length 24 mm. Oaxaca.....**puncticollis**

Pseudaneflus auricomis Chemsak and Linsley, new species

Female: Form subcylindrical; color reddish-fuscos; pubescence dense, fine, appressed, golden. Head minutely punctate on vertex, densely clothed with fine, golden, appressed pubescence; antennae extending to about second abdominal segment, spine of third segment very stout, recurved, third segment longer than fourth, fifth subequal to third, eleventh longer than tenth, appendiculate, scape finely, densely punctate, clothed with fine appressed hairs, segments moderately densely clothed with very short, appressed pubescence, long erect cilia present on basal segments and at apices of outer segments. Pronotum longer than broad, sides sinuately rounded, base slightly impressed; disk with median glabrous callus, minutely densely punctate with few larger punctures near middle; pubescence dense and appressed, obscuring surface, except for median callus, few long, erect hairs interspersed; prosternum impressed, transversely rugose before coxae, pubescence in front of coxae fine, appressed, long erect hairs numerous, prosternal process broadly

expanded at apex, coxal cavities closed behind; meso- and metasternum almost impunctate, densely clothed with fine, appressed pubescence at sides; scutellum densely clothed with appressed pubescence. Elytra more than three times as long as broad; base moderately coarsely, rather finely punctate, punctures subconfluent; each elytron strongly costate basally, costae becoming obsolete toward apex; dense pubescence short, appressed, golden, except for nearly glabrous costae which contain rows of long erect hairs which are also present along suture; apices emarginate, angles spinose. Legs moderate; femora not clavate, sparsely punctate and pubescent. Abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent; apex of fifth sternite truncate. Length, 25 mm.

Holotype female (American Museum of Natural History) from Pisté, Yucatan, MEXICO, VI-3-5-59 (P. and C. Vaurie). A female paratype from Pisté, VI-9-59 (E. C. Welling).

This species may be recognized by the dense, appressed pubescence of the head, pronotum and elytra.

***Pseudaneflus puncticollis* Chemsak and Linsley, new species**

Male: Form subcylindrical; color reddish-fuscous; pubescence sparse, white, recurved. Head with vertex almost impunctate, an impression extending transversely behind antennal tubercles, pubescence sparse; antennae about as long as body, spine of third antennal segment prominent, slightly recurved, carinae vague, segments three to five subequal in length, scape moderately coarsely, densely punctate, sparsely pubescent, segments moderately densely clothed with very short, fine, appressed pubescence, apical cilia short, eleventh segment appendiculate, longer than tenth. Pronotum longer than broad, sides subparallel except for narrowly impressed apex and broadly impressed base; disk with an elongate, median, glabrous callus and vague calluses at sides at base and apex, punctation moderately coarse, fairly dense; pubescence sparse; prosternum impressed, rugosely punctate before coxae, sparsely pubescent, intercoxal process broadly expanded at apex, coxal cavities closed behind; meso- and metasternum sparsely punctate, densely clothed with

fine appressed pubescence at sides; episternum of metathorax partially covered by elytra; scutellum densely clothed with white, appressed pubescence. Elytra more than three times as long as broad; basal punctures moderately coarse, separated; each elytron with two weak costae; pubescence sparse, white, recurved, erect hairs short, sparse; apices emarginate, bispinose. Legs moderate; femora slender, densely punctate, sparsely pubescent. Abdomen sparsely punctate, sides of sternites densely clothed with fine, appressed pubescence; apex of fifth sternite emarginate. Length, 24 mm.

Holotype male (University of Kansas) from 16 miles N. Juchitan, Oaxaca, MEXICO, V11-5-55 (R. E. Beer and party).

This species differs conspicuously from *P. auricomis* as indicated in the key.

Further Observations on the Chilopod Genus *Tomotaenia*

RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN

The brilliantly colored and relatively giant-sized geophilid now bearing the generic name *Tomotaenia* has been recorded under several different names from localities between northern Mexico on the south and British Columbia on the north. However, many years ago I had reached and announced the conclusion that only a single species is involved and that for this species the oldest applicable name is the *Strigamia parviceps* of Wood (1862), which O. F. Cook in 1895 had made the type of his genus *Tomotaenia*. Some question as to this conclusion was raised when Verhoeff in 1938 described a species from Berkeley, California, under the name *californicus* and referred it to a genus *Paraplanes* which he had proposed in 1933 for a Chinese species. In 1941 (p. 755), and again in 1954 (p. 118) I pointed out that *Paraplanes* is evidently synonymous with *Tomotaenia*.